

REF ID: AFR-50-078

1 MAY 1950



# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-076

### CONTENTS

19 April 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Gabon

Subcommittee 'Agrees' on Presidential Term Issue [*Libreville Africa No 1*] ..... 1

##### Zaire

BBC Correspondent: Tension High in Kinshasa ..... 1

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

55 Food Trucks Arrive in Tigray Capital [*Voice of Tigray Revolution*] ..... 2

Government Claims Success Against Tigray Rebels [*Addis Ababa Radio*] ..... 2

Rebels: Official Defected to YAR, Sought Asylum [*Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses*] ..... 2

##### Somalia

Somali National Movement Makes Battle Claims [*Radio of Somali National Movement*] ..... 2

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Viljoen Begins Washington Visit [*Johannesburg TV*] ..... 3

Holds Talks With Baker 18 Apr [*Johannesburg TV*] ..... 3

ANC Leaders To Arrive for Talks 28 Apr [*BUSINESS DAY 18 Apr*] ..... 3

De Klerk Announces Sebokeng Shootings Probe [*SAPA*] ..... 3

ANC Asks Group To Represent 'Hit Squad' Leader [*SAPA*] ..... 4

ANC's Nelson Mandela Returns From Harare 19 Apr [*SAPA*] ..... 4

Transkei Confirms Mandela To Visit 21 Apr [*Umtata Radio*] ..... 4

Buthelezi Denies Inkatha Training in Israeli [*SAPA*] ..... 4

Inkatha's Buthelezi Interviewed on Violence [*Johannesburg TV*] ..... 5

Youth Congress To Dissolve, Merge With ANC [*SAPA*] ..... 6

SABC Appoints Representative to Washington [*Johannesburg Radio*] ..... 7

Defense Force Introduces Bomb Vehicle, Ambulance [*Johannesburg Radio*] ..... 7

19 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [*THE STAR, etc.*] ..... 7

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### Angola

UN Declaration on Cuban Withdrawal Noted [*Luanda Radio*] ..... 10

##### Cape Verde

\* Reaction to Diminishing East Bloc Influence [*Lisbon EXPRESSO 17 Feb*] ..... 10

##### Malawi

Banda Congratulates Mugabe on National Day [*Blantyre Radio*] ..... 10

**Zimbabwe**

Further Reportage on Independence Celebrations .....	11
Malawi's Banda Meets Mandela [Blantyre Radio] .....	11
Mozambique's Chissano Attends [Maputo Radio] .....	11

**WEST AFRICA**

**Burkina Faso**

Popular Front Meets, Transport Minister Appointed [Ouagadougou Radio] .....	12
---	----

**Ivory Coast**

President Proposes Adjustment Measures Suspension [FRATERNITE MATIN 19 Apr] .....	12
AFP Views Postponement of Salary Cuts .....	13

**Liberia**

Minister Says Government Controls Territory [Monrovia Radio ELWA] .....	14
---	----



## Gabon

### Subcommittee 'Agrees' on Presidential Term Issue

AB1804122690 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
1830 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] The national conference on democracy continues to be the major highlight in the country. The deliberations resumed this morning and it was announced that the National Assembly plenary session will open tomorrow at the same 12 March Village hall where the assembly usually meets. Jean-Claude Franck Medome, it seems that in a few committees, discussions are not about to end.

[Medome] You are right, Pierre Brice Ndoumba, especially in the subcommittee on institutions of the Republic where members have finally agreed on the issue concerning the president's term of office. There are those favoring the seven-year term provided for by the current Constitution, which states that the head of state is elected for a seven-year term and may be reelected several times, if he so wishes, and others who want the president to be elected for a five-year term and reelected once, with provisions making it impossible to submit a new constitution to a referendum before the end of his term. It was generally agreed, however, that until the end of President El Hadj Omar Bongo's term, no amendment relating to his term can be made, as part of a constitutional review or vote, except in a case of absolute necessity duly verified by the Supreme Court. In the same vein, should the president leave office voluntarily, before the end of his term, it has been suggested that presidential elections should involve many candidates aspiring for a five-year term, renewable once, as I said earlier. Other items on the review of the Constitution are yet to be examined by the subcommittee on the institutions of the Republic. It should be recalled that the subcommittee is comprised of 73 members.

Another sign of difficulty in the talks, is the fact that the chairman of the monitoring and good behavior commission has resigned, because he was shunned by members of his subcommittee. As can be seen, a lot remains to be done at the 12 March village and after conditions, the word prolongation often comes up. One may also say that this is the price to be paid for the establishment of a multiparty system.

## Zaire

### BBC Correspondent: Tension High in Kinshasa

AB1804184090 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 18 Apr 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although the authorities in Zaire are saying very little about it, it seems there is considerable political unrest in the capital, Kinshasa. Last week, there were reports of demonstrations and arrests, with protestors demanding the removal of President Mobutu.

There were threats of more at the weekend, and it all comes as expectations rise for a forthcoming speech by the president about the country's political future. But although the upheavals are being kept quiet in Kinshasa, people are still crossing the river to Brazzaville, from where Antoine Moya Mbala telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Information reaching Brazzaville indicates that social tension is still high in the Zairois capital today following a number of arrests of people involved in the antigovernment demonstrations.

According to travelers from Kinshasa, a number of people seen by the authorities as potential demonstrators were arrested in their homes prior to last weekend's planned demonstrations. The majority of the people questioned by the authorities were members of the illegal opposition party, the Union of Democracy and Social Progress.

During this tense period, according to a Zairois student, three crack units of the Zairois Armed Forces have been brought onto the streets of Kinshasa by the government. These three units, the student said, are the Special Presidential Brigade, the Civil Guards, and the Antiterrorist Corps. And they have been deployed at strategic points throughout the city.

The student said, and I quote: The Zairois people are tired of injustice and are calling for the departure from power of the guide of the revolution, Mobutu Sese Seko.

Next week, on 24 April, President Mobutu is due to address the nation on what the official media have described as the profound political upheavals currently sweeping Zaire. However, the Zairois media has been silent on various antigovernment demonstrations. [end recording]

## Ethiopia

### 55 Food Trucks Arrive in Tigray Capital

*EA1804221690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 1500 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] A report received from the area indicates that 55 trucks carrying food aid arrived in Mekele [central Tigray] yesterday. Although the road was rough in some areas, the report indicated that the trucks arrived in Mekele without difficulty. It was also stated that there was no bulldozer with the trucks and no repairs made to the roads. There was no previous attempt to bring food aid with trucks from (Alamata).

It has been learned that the VOA news item broadcast on 16 April quoting an aid organization official, was baseless.

### Government Claims Success Against Tigray Rebels

*EA1804213890 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] The People's Militia in Welkite [Tegede], Setit Himora Provinces of northern Gonder administrative area this week destroyed numerous bandits in a coordinated search in Tach (Armacheho) Province. According to a statement from the revolutionary campaign center of the administrative area to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY in Gonder, during the search the people's militia captured many machine-guns and rifles complete with ammunition, as well as radio communication sets, [word indistinct] weapons, cattle, and other items. They also handed over to government representatives in the area members of the Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front] group captured during the search.

The revolutionary campaign center added that the aim of the search was to clear out of the areas Weyanes who were disturbing the peaceful lives of the people. The local people had actively supported the people's militia toward this end.

It was reported at the same time that the people's militia of the provinces of Welkite and Setit Himora had in earlier months won several victories in their struggle against the bandits. It was noted that their representatives had reiterated that they would continue their struggle until the Weyane group was completely destroyed.

### Rebels: Official Defected to YAR, Sought Asylum

*EA1804212790 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Muse Bekhit, a Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] secretary of Senhit Province, has defected from the Dergue government and sought political asylum abroad. Muse Bekhit went with the Dergue delegation to North Yemen and then defected from the Dergue government.

## Somalia

### Somali National Movement Makes Battle Claims

*EA1804212390 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] A report from the Somali National Movement [SNM] Central Command says fighters of 6th Battalion at Base Number 17 recently attacked an enemy position along the Sheikh-Burco road [north-west region] inflicting heavy damage. Twenty-two bazookas and various small arms were captured from the enemy. Two enemy trucks were burned during the operation, involving the killing of 17 enemy soldiers and the capture of an officer.

### Minister Viljoen Begins Washington Visit

MB1804202290 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The minister of constitutional affairs, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, who is in Washington, is to meet American Secretary of State James Baker and other senior officials in the Bush administration tomorrow.

Dr. Viljoen is in the American capital after attending the Aspen Institute Conference on South Africa in Bermuda this weekend. He will also be talking to President Bush's Chief of Staff John Sununu and General Brent Scowcroft, who is the President's assistant for national security affairs. [passage omitted]

### Holds Talks With Baker 18 Apr

MB1804220190 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1545 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, and American Secretary of State Mr. James Baker held talks in Washington today.

Dr. Viljoen is in the American capital after attending the Aspen Institute Conference on South Africa in Bermuda. He will also meet with other senior officials in the Bush administration including the White House chief of staff, the national security advisor, and various Democratic and Republican congressmen.

Before leaving, he will discuss the latest developments in South Africa with the chiefs of mission of South Africa's diplomatic corps.

### ANC Leaders To Arrive for Talks 28 Apr

MB1804114490 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 18 Apr 90 p 1

[By Alan Fine]

[Text] The five Lusaka-based members of the ANC's [African National Congress] team for preparatory talks with government will probably arrive in SA [South Africa] on April 28 - four days before the talks are scheduled to begin, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said yesterday.

He said the team required a few days to prepare for the meeting, including consulting the internal leadership of the ANC and its allies. The five—Alfred Nzo, Joe Slovo, Joe Modise, Thabo Mbeki and Ruth Mompati—would be accompanied by a number of aides.

Sebina said it had been decided that another team of ANC leaders and officials, scheduled to arrive in SA about three weeks ago, would not leave for SA until a Bill was passed providing for their temporary immunity from prosecution for possible offences committed before 1990.

This second team has been mandated to assist the internal leadership with various operational tasks. Government has said the Bill would be presented to Parliament soon. Sebina said the talks team was not affected by this decision.

Sebina welcomed President F.W. de Klerk's speech in Parliament yesterday in which he disputed the authenticity of the intelligence document made public by the CP [Conservative Party] last week.

When the document was originally published, Sebina accused rightwing elements in the intelligence services of attempting to derail the proposed talks about talks between the ANC and government.

### De Klerk Announces Sebokeng Shootings Probe

MB1804173790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1700 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Parliament, April 18, SAPA—The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk announced on Wednesday [18 April] that Mr. Justice R.J. Goldstone is to head a judicial commission of inquiry into the shootings at Sebokeng on March 26.

He said the cabinet had approved the appointment of the commission today and that full details would be announced in the government gazette soon.

Making the announcement during the debate on his budget vote, he said it was absolutely untrue that the decision had been a concession to the ANC [African National Congress] deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, the ANC itself or any of its leaders.

Recounting events leading up to the decision, he said the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, and the commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, had indicated they would prefer that a commission be appointed because the South African Police had stood accused.

"My reaction was that I was positively disposed to the idea and that I would lay the matter before the cabinet," he said.

This meeting had taken place before his meeting with Mr. Mandela and later, on his own initiative, without being asked, had told Mr. Mandela that he was considering appointing such a commission.

This stories that the government had laid the blame on the police was untrue.

In his reaction to the cancellation of the April 11 meeting with Mr. Mandela, who had used the Sebokeng shooting as an excuse, he had said that if the police were, for argument's sake, guilty of any misconduct, discussions could contribute to avoiding such events in future.

He said Mr. Justice Goldstone's commission would investigate all the events which took place at Sebokeng and surrounding areas on March 26 and report. Full



details of the commission's terms of reference would be published in the gazette soon.

He had also been asked to appoint a commission to investigate violence in Natal.

However, the situation there was different. It was ongoing and widespread as opposed to a clearly defined incident such as Sebokeng.

He had announced extensive measures which were being implemented and should be given time to restore peace in the region.

Although there had been no final decision taken on a commission in the Natal violence, the government was watching the situation carefully, Mr. de Klerk said.

#### **ANC Asks Group To Represent 'Hit Squad' Leader**

*MB1904101790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1014 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Text] Pretoria April 19 SAPA—Lawyers for Human Rights [LHR] have been instructed by the ANC [African National Congress] represent self-proclaimed police hitsquad leader, Dirk Coetsee, when he testifies before the Harms Commission in London.

The Pretoria-based organisation confirmed on Thursday that its litigations director, Ahmed Motala, and advocates Denis Kuny SC [Senior Counsel] and De Wet Marais are presently in the British capital.

LHR will be leading Mr Coetsee's evidence before Mr Justice Harms this week.

Another alleged police hitsquad member, David Tshek-alanga, is also in London to give evidence.

Mr Coetsee, a former police captain, fled the country late last year and has since joined the ANC.

#### **ANC's Nelson Mandela Returns From Harare 19 Apr**

*MB1904090390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0851 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela returned to Johannesburg from Harare on Thursday morning, according to ANC sources in Johannesburg. [passage omitted]

#### **Transkei Confirms Mandela To Visit 21 Apr**

*MB1804160990 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1400 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] The Transkei government has confirmed a visit to the territory by ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela this weekend. Mandela will arrive on Saturday [21 April].

He will address a rally in Umtata on Sunday. During his visit Mandela will meet the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, the chamber of industries, and with government officials.

Unconfirmed reports say Mandela will also visit the village where he was born.

#### **Buthelezi Denies Inkatha Training in Israeli**

*MB1804171190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1328 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 18, SAPA—The SA [South African] Youth Congress (SAYCO) on Wednesday [18 April] alleged members of Inkatha had been sent to Israel for military training.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, SAYCO Vice-President Mnyamezeli Boozi said SAYCO had videotaped evidence of Inkatha "defectors" who allegedly revealed Inkatha had sent youths to Israel for military training "against apartheid and against the ANC [African National Congress]."

"We are in possession of evidence from defected members of Inkatha that even before the start of this violence Inkatha has been sending its youth to Israel for training.

"They were told they would be trained for two things...against apartheid and...against the ANC, but all we have seen is they have been fighting the ANC and nothing else," Mr. Boozi alleged.

"We have evidence, we have filmed it."

He said for the "protection of the individual" the names of the informants could not be released by SAYCO.

Reacting, Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi described the SAYCO claims as "untrue and patently ridiculous."

"So-called defectors can say what they like in videotaped evidence—what evidence?"

"As president of Inkatha I state, quite categorically, that I have never sent any members of Inkatha to Israel for military training and I most certainly have not sanctioned, and neither has anybody else in Inkatha, any action whatever designed to enable my supporters to engage in acts of violence against the ANC or any other organisation. These allegations are pure and utter drivel."

Mr. Boozi told reporters one informant had been part of the processing of youths sent to Israel for training.

Further allegations were that black and white "highly trained" soldiers speaking a language Natal youths were not able to identify were involved in the conflict in Natal.



Asked if they were speaking Portuguese, Mr. Booi said the youths did not know, but it was not an African language.

They could be Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] soldiers, Mr. Booi said. They wore both police and SADF [South African Defense Force] uniforms.

Crack troops from the SADF's 32 Battalion—who fought extensively in the Angolan conflict—were sent to Natal last week as part of government's peace initiative in the region.

Some members of 32 Battalion are former FNLA [National Front For the Liberation of Angola] cadres and speak Portuguese. Some observers said these were probably the people Natal youths thought might be Renamo cadres.

#### **Inkatha's Buthelezi Interviewed on Violence**

MB1804124690 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Interview with KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi by correspondent Coleen Hendricks; date and place not given—video recorded]

[Text] [Hendricks] Chief Buthelezi, the violence in Natal has escalated to the point where it is often difficult to distinguish between cause and effect. Natal has, in fact, become South Africa's killing field.

How, in the interests of a new South Africa, can the violence be stopped?

[Buthelezi] Well, we have done everything, and we are doing everything within the realm of what is possible, within our power, to try and diffuse the violence, but, so far, of course, we have not been successful. But, one is hoping that, with the intensification of the security forces in the area, especially in Maritzburg and around Mpumalanga and Kwamakhuta, that it might abate, and one can only hope that it will not only abate, but that it will, in fact, end, because, I mean, there has been enough loss of life, enough loss of limb, enough loss of property, you know, such as our people cannot afford to lose, because our people, after all, are the poorest of the poor.

[Hendricks] To what extent has the presence of black troops in Natal aggravated or alleviated the situation?

[Buthelezi] The troops that were withdrawn were withdrawn because there were a lot of complaints from people in different areas. There were complaints from Lindelani, there were complaints from Mpumalanga, there were complaints from Pietermaritzburg, there were complaints from Kwamakhuta, that the black troops from the 1-21st Battalion were, in fact, partisan and that they were participating, and some of them were identified as former members of the UDF [United Democratic Front]. So, therefore, I made representations for their withdrawal, and they have been withdrawn, and they

have been replaced now by white soldiers, colored soldiers, and also the specialist unit of the crack unit that comes from Angola. So, so far, I have not heard anything, but, of course, it is too early to judge.

[Hendricks] There have also been allegations that the role of the the KwaZulu police has been provocative, rather than neutral, in the conflict.

[Buthelezi] Well, that accusation, of course, is part of the propaganda. It must be remembered, of course, that as far as the ANC [African National Congress] is concerned, I mean, all policemen are sentenced to death. If you look at the transcript of their broadcasts from Lusaka, you will see that policemen are a target. In fact, we have lost a lot of policemen, and in Kwamakhuta alone I think we have lost more than 6 policemen that have been killed, let alone those who have been injured, and we have lost another [word indistinct] policemen. These policemen have been attacked in their homes, as well. So, you must understand, because their function is actually to maintain law and order, but because they have been sentenced to death, in the sense in which the broadcasts were directed at them being killed, then, one can understand that maybe some of them may be forced to be offensive instead of rather just maintaining law and order.

Of course, I am very perturbed about the allegations myself, and last night, in fact, I was talking to Brigadier Jac Buchner, our commissioner of police, about that, because also these policemen who have taken the matter to the Supreme Court are South African policemen who are accusing KwaZulu police of having been very reckless, as they alleged shooting at children. But, of course, it is interesting that, the use the word children, because all the violence that is taking place is done by youth. These are not really children of seven, or six, or five. They are talking really about, you know, youth, young people who are in the forefront of the violence.

Now, it suits them now, of course, to appeal to the judge, of course, by saying that these were children. But, in fact, all the violence is being fomented and carried out by young people. And, of course, I was saying to the commissioner of police that we have to also defend that action of theirs to court. There were complaints before that some of the South African police in the area of Kwamakhuta were, in fact, members of the UDF, and they were siding with the UDF, and this is the reason why people asked for the KwaZulu police to be there. And even at present, the UDF is intimidating people in Kwamakhuta. They are going from house to house, telling people to sign a long petition in the hope that they will get KwaZulu police flushed out of Kwamakhuta, but, in fact, they are doing that as a matter of propaganda, and they are using duress in that the people that do not sign are told that: We will return at night for you, or we will burn down your house. And, I think this is absolutely unacceptable.

[Hendricks] You mentioned earlier that the violence is being perpetrated by young people. I have heard it said that neither you nor the ANC deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, have much say among the youth, and that this is the reason that your appeal for peace has not been heeded.

[Buthelezi] I would agree that of course his plea and mine so far have not been as effective as both of us hoped they would be, but I think the reason for that is that a culture of violence has been created, because when people call for the armed struggle and call for the people's war and advocate ungovernability for the country as a whole, and sentence certain people they do not agree with as collaborators who must be killed, then you create a culture of violence. And I think that it is not going to be easy, therefore, to remove violence from the scene when, over the years, in different ways, at different levels, you have cultivated it. So I think the only reason now why, in fact, Dr. Mandela's plea and my plea have not been heeded is because a culture of violence has been created.

Also, on the other hand, you must understand that the violence is not just political. While it is billed, of course, by the press as political, there are other dimensions of it. There are socioeconomic roots, for instance; there is a criminal element, for instance, involved as well. So I mean, it is not just one thing. It is no longer just a simple thing of the ANC/UDF/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance against Inkatha and vice versa. It is much more than that, and it has become endemic.

[Hendricks] I would like to talk to you for a moment about the negotiations concerning the country's future. You and Mr. Mandela have been pussyfooting around each other for some time now. Are we likely to see Inkatha at the negotiating table on its own, or as part of a united front?

[Buthelezi] What do you mean by a united front? I don't know. I would regard negotiations as open for all parties, even small parties. This country is multiracial. There are Indians; there are coloreds. They are minority groups compared to us Africans, and I think that they have every right, through their political representations, to be there.

I mean, if they want to align themselves with any other party, they are free to do so. But I think that a democracy is about a multiparty; that, you know, the more you allow people free association, the more you can talk credibly about democracy. So I would think, therefore, in this case, to talk about a united front, I do not know what that means in this context, because quite clearly this is preferred by many people who pursue the winner-takes-all option, and I do not think that South Africa is open for a winner-takes-all option, unless of course there is mayhem and violence, and ends up in that.

[Hendricks] What do you perceive to be the major stumbling blocks in the way of negotiations?

[Buthelezi] What I see as a major stumbling block, I think, is the violence that, you know, we are dealing with. I see that as the biggest stumbling block of all. And I see also certain actions, certain political actions by certain groups in this country, while the negotiations are taking place, who promote, you know, stayaways, in which violence, duress is used, in which people are intimidated. I think that all that sort of cultivates more and more violence in the country.

I appreciate, of course, that the government has not done all the things that it is doing [as heard], and we all of course clamor for the removal of the state of emergency. But in the current violence, I cannot see how we can really, with credibility, you know, castigate the government for not removing the state of emergency, however much we may desire it. Because in the townships people are actually calling for protection—they want security forces to protect them—and I cannot see the government therefore easily lifting the state of emergency as we are appealing to them so long as this situation exists.

[Hendricks] In the final analysis, are you pessimistic or optimistic about the country's future?

[Buthelezi] I have always been in a sense an optimist, because I have always believed that, you know, we should be able to get our act together as South Africans, and I think that things—without me moving one way or the other, either left or right—people are gravitating to the position I have maintained for decades where I have believed that, you know, this country's problems will be resolved through negotiations and peaceful change. So in that sense I think that we have made quite an advance in that direction, and I think that once these obstacles we have discussed are removed, there is no reason why we should not succeed because it is, after all, in the interests of all people of this country, of all political parties in this country, however diverse we may be in culture, in race, in language, in political affiliation, I believe that we as South Africans owe it to ourselves to get our act together and to get negotiations on track.

#### Youth Congress To Dissolve, Merge With ANC

MB1804113390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1129 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SAPA—The SA Youth Congress (SAYCO) will be dissolved and the ANC [African National Congress] Youth League re-established in South Africa in cooperation with the Lusaka-based ANC Youth Section.

This emerged at a SAYCO press conference in Johannesburg on Wednesday following SAYCO's national congress in KaNgwane at the weekend.

The congress resolved to integrate SAYCO with the ANC Youth Section and collaborate in the reformation of the youth league.

This was part of the transformation of SAYCO from a federation of youth congresses to a unitary organisation, according to newly elected SAYCO publicity secretary, Parks Mankahlana.

He said there was no need for two youth organisation with similar aims in SA. SAYCO and the ANC Youth Section would begin the process of establishing the youth league.

Peter Mokaba and Rapu Molekane were re-elected president and general secretary of SAYCO at the weekend congress where 1,762 delegates from 11 regions gathered for SAYCO's first congress since their clandestine launch in March 1987.

Further resolutions adopted by the congress were a call on government to clear obstacles to negotiations.

On the Natal violence, the congress resolved to endorse ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela's call for a peace conference of all organisations opposed to "apartheid violence."

But Mr Mokaba stressed KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi would not be included in the peace process. He accused Dr Buthelezi of being responsible for violence in Natal through "collaboration" with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Magnus Malan. Mr Mokaba said it would not help to talk to Dr Buthelezi.

"He is part and parcel of apartheid oppression," he alleged.

A call was made to the international community to intensify sanctions against SA, noting it would be "unwise" to relax them at this stage. The recent reformist steps taken by President F.W. de Klerk were not because of a change of heart on his part, but resulted from "all-round struggle, sanctions and international isolation," the resolution said.

The congress expressed its support for the back to school campaign and called on government to address the demands of the people on education.

A call was also made to the youth to play a central role in building ANC structures inside the country.

#### **SABC Appoints Representative to Washington**

*MB1804192590 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] The SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] has announced that its political editor, Mr. Andre le Roux, has been appointed as its representative in Washington.

Mr. le Roux succeeds Mr. Marius Kleynhans, who has accepted a position at the Department of Constitutional Development.

#### **Defense Force Introduces Bomb Vehicle, Ambulance**

*MB1804211390 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] The Defense Force has publicly displayed two new vehicles for the first time.

The vehicles, which were displayed at the Rand Show, are a remote-controlled bomb disposal vehicle and an armored ambulance.

The bomb-disposal vehicle, which will be used for tasks normally carried out physically by troops, is to be used in urban areas. The ambulance is cheaper than existing models and can transport eight patients simultaneously.

A Defense Force spokesman said it would go into production when final tests were completed.

#### **19 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

*MB1904115090*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

'New Hope' Emerges on Black Education Crisis—"Yesterday's return to school by pupils and teachers should signal new hope that the crisis in black education can be addressed while teaching goes on," observes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 April. "Even more important is the manner in which the parties involved" have "all responded to the crisis." "Grievances will continue to exist, but if education can now get the priority it deserves in preparing this country for a prosperous democracy, all parties must build the kind of relationship that is so essential in the learning process."

Racial 'Scares' May Prove 'Dangerous'—"South African politicians have never hesitated to make capital out of racial fears," notes a second editorial on the same page. "'Swart gevaar' [black threat] and other assorted scares have been invoked freely in efforts to gain votes. In a tense and inflammatory climate, the consequences can be dangerous. It is only for this reason that anyone need take the Conservative Party's [CP] alleged 'assassination plot' seriously." Although the CP claims the document it circulated about "alleged ANC [African National Congress] plans to kill right-wing leaders" was a report from the national intelligence service, "President de Klerk has now told Parliament that the 'intelligence community' sees the document as probably fabricated and its source unreliable. We trust this will put an end to the matter, although it surely won't stop Dr. Treurnicht's scare tactics."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Mandela 'Foolish' To Arouse White Violence—"Nelson Mandela's fierce rhetoric excites the crowds at Wembley Stadium and offers Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock some extra ammunition to attack Margaret Thatcher; it



puts heart into desperate sanctions lobbies that see their livelihood slipping away from them as President de Klerk's reasonableness prevails; it encourages black South Africans to indulge the violent passions which they like to describe as 'armed struggle', and it exacerbates the febrile mood of the whites," claims a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 April. "The last of these effects is—as the theft of weapons from an SAAF [South African Air Force] arsenal emphasises—the most troubling: the danger on the right is even greater than on the left." While De Klerk and Mandela both "have problems of satisfying emotional constituents who are notoriously prone to violence," Mandela's "calls for sustained sanctions, and for the isolation of South Africa, will have little effect, and what effects occur will exact their main price about the time when the ANC leaders themselves can expect to be struggling to solve the problems of an underdeveloped country and a backward population. To the extent that he succeeds now, he will make his country ungovernable later. The impact of his glorification of violent struggle, however, may be more immediate", with township youths exercising violent "liberation rituals" with "little patience with elderly gentlemen who try to interfere in their township warfare. Perhaps Mandela thinks this is the way the new South Africa must be born, in fire and blood, but to call for armed struggle when the time has come for negotiation is, if not reckless, then ill-judged. It is ill-judged not only for the effect it may have on young blacks, but for much more fearsome effects on the white right-wingers whose special talent, honed by military or police training, is the use of violence of a kind the townships have never seen and can hardly imagine. Mandela is foolish to arouse them."

#### THE CITIZEN

**Time for Mandela To Practice Reason—**"We wonder when Mr Nelson Mandela, the ANC Deputy President, is going to stop denigrating the government," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 April. "He owes his release to Mr F.W. de Klerk, the State President, who has treated him at all times with respect and consideration both as a person and as leader of the ANC." "Mr Mandela has admitted Mr de Klerk is sincere, and he has no cause to doubt that his reforms are genuine. Indeed, the reform process Mr de Klerk has initiated is irreversible. Instead, the ANC, by violence and intimidation, has been seeking to achieve control over township Blacks and to strengthen its hand ahead of any negotiations by bringing the leaders of homelands and independent states into its camp. Instead of whites being assured, as Mr Mandela sought to do, that they are wanted and will have a good future should the ANC take over, the ANC and Mr Mandela have given the Whites reason to believe the contrary will be true. It is a grave disappointment." Mandela's support for the "armed struggle" and for nationalization has created a feeling of "distrust." "Now at the rock concert in London in his honour, Mr Mandela has fired off demeaning attacks on the government" and "harsh condemnation" that "is to

a large extent untrue. It is time Mr Mandela stopped slanging the government and appreciated that if he wants a successful and mutually satisfactory outcome to negotiations, he has to treat the government as an honest, reformist one that deserves the international acceptance it is receiving. It also deserves the 'rewards and carrots' Mr Mandela would deny it. In other words, it is time for Mr Mandela to be reasonable and a man of reason, for if he is not, the whole process of reconciliation and negotiation will be jeopardised."

#### THE NATAL WITNESS

**Threat of Anarchy 'Very Real'—**"The existence of armed groups trained by right-wing political organisations has ominous implications for the maintenance of order, especially as one reason for their establishment is the prevention of demonstrations, irrespective of whether these be lawful or not," forecasts a page 8 editorial in Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 9 April. "The threatened anarchy by the right is paralleled by existing anarchy in the townships, and the fact that exhortations by the ANC have failed to quell it indicates disaffection on the part of some ANC supporters. Of course, the ANC is partly to blame for its predicament, as it is now paying the price of trying to make the country ungovernable, and is discovering that youths whom it formerly urged to indulge in violence cannot now be disciplined. The threat of South Africa degenerating into anarchy is thus very real, and it is incumbent on the Government and its negotiating partners to co-operate in the restoration of order and to strike a deal that meets the concerns and aspirations of all communities. They both have much to lose if they do not."

#### TRANSVALER

**Mandela Pleased With 'Victorious Hero' Image—**"Nelson Mandela is busy traveling around the world like a victorious hero," finds a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 17 April. "He takes pleasure in the historic tribute paid to him everywhere and also finds it good to give world leaders like Margaret Thatcher a telling off (his refusing to accept her invitation to meet). He must enjoy his moment of glory. While British liberals look at him with stars in their eyes, his admission that the ANC had indeed tortured renegade members is causing more people to realize that this organization has been deceiving the world. Natal still burns, underlining his inability to do something about the tragic situation all too clearly."

#### DIE BURGER

**Black Politics Shows 'Serious Danger Signs'—**"Centrifugal forces threaten the future of us all," warns a page 12 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 17 April. "Serious danger signs are appearing in black politics, which in turn is ravaged by the monster of violence among radical young people who

have completely gone out of control. The ANC, claiming to be the most important black movement, has made mistakes, proving that it had been caught on the wrong foot by the speed of developments since its unbanning. The ANC, as well as the Zulu Inkatha movement, are increasingly being challenged by more radical groups, like PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and AZAPO [African People's Organization]. "Political violence and extremism are dangerous centrifugal forces in South African politics that should quickly end to prevent a Lebanon-like situation in this country."

#### BEELD

**CP Report on ANC Undermines State Security**—"That the CP thought it proper to make state secrets available to the media is very disturbing," claims a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 April. "Confidence and sensitivity is the basis of information work." "State security suffers when this basis is undermined. The CP, which has always had a lot to say about order and security, has undermined state security." "The CP has shown it cannot be trusted with the country's political future. It has no solutions."

## Angola

### UN Declaration on Cuban Withdrawal Noted

MB1904103690 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] A total of 32,800 Cuban soldiers have departed Angolan territory in the past 15 months, with 5,120 more due to depart by 30 September.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar issued a declaration in New York noting that the 60 UN military observers have fully accomplished their mission of controlling the Cuban soldiers' withdrawal from Angola, started in January last year.

Perez de Cuellar also noted the cooperation between the Angolan Government and the Cuban military authorities and the UN team of observers.

The bilateral accord Angola and Cuba signed in November 1988 suggested that 33,000 Cuban soldiers would depart Angola by 1 April 1990.

## Cape Verde

### \* Reaction to Diminishing East Bloc Influence

90EF0266A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese  
17 Feb 90 p 6

[Article by Henrique Monteiro: "Cape Verde Wants Portugal To Take the Place of the USSR"]

[Text] The Cape Verdean authorities are asking Portugal for supplementary cooperation aid to compensate for the increasing lack of interest manifested by the countries of Eastern Europe toward their relations with Africa. This desire was confirmed during Durao Barroso's 24-hour visit to that country last Monday, during which he conferred with President of the Republic Aristides Pereira, Prime Minister Pedro Pires, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Silvino da Luz.

### Fewer Scholarships to the USSR

Cape Verde—the country that receives the most international aid per capita—is having to cope with a decrease of approximately 50 percent in the number of scholarships offered by the USSR, as well as a gradual process of disinvestment by the other countries of the CEMA area. Cape Verdean diplomatic sources told EXPRESSO that the course taken by the political developments in the East "is a matter of serious concern to the African countries in general and also to Cape Verde." These sources also disclose that many of the Cape Verdean scholarship recipients in the USSR were studying in Baku and were evacuated by Moscow because of the ethnic conflicts in Azerbaijan.

Moreover, there are signs that other countries are going to disinvest in Africa, and the announcement of the closing of the GDR embassy in Bissau is certainly one of

the most disturbing of these signs. Lastly, Cape Verde has apprised Portugal of its fear that U.S. and European investment for development and cooperation will be redirected toward Eastern Europe and the USSR to the detriment of the Third World and of Africa in particular. In this context, the leadership of Cape Verde—the country that currently occupies the chairmanship of the "Five"—reportedly gave Durao Barroso to understand that Portugal should increase its commitments to the Portuguese-speaking countries.

### Single Party System Also at Issue

The reduction in the assistance from the East is calculated to cause European diplomats to think that the African continent is going to turn again to its former partners—France, Great Britain, and Portugal. Cape Verdean diplomatic sources say that the developments in the East also call into question the political model adopted by the majority of the countries of Africa, namely the single party system. According to Western diplomats in Cape Verde, "there are many who deplore the fact that although Cape Verde is one of the most moderate countries, it has not yet opened the way for the multiparty system."

Cape Verde's requests are being viewed favorably by the Portuguese authorities. "Portugal," Durao Barroso told EXPRESSO, "is going to try to give a constructive response, in consideration of the Cape Verdeans' high level of utilization of cooperation aid."

Relations between Portugal and Cape Verde have not experienced any major problems, and their current status is regarded by the Portuguese authorities themselves as exemplary. Moreover, Portuguese diplomatic sources emphasized to EXPRESSO that Cape Verde is a country that makes maximum use of the resources placed at its disposal.

## Malawi

### Banda Congratulates Mugabe on National Day

MB1804193690 Blantyre Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] The Ministry of External Affairs in Lilongwe has announced that the life president has congratulated President Mugabe and the people of Zimbabwe as they celebrate their national day today.

In the message, the life president expressed the hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between Malawi and Zimbabwe will be further strengthened for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the countries.

The Ngwazi [Eagle] also wished President Mugabe personal good health and happiness and also peace and prosperity for the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe.



## **Zimbabwe**

### **Further Reportage on Independence Celebrations**

#### **Malawi's Banda Meets Mandela**

*MB1804193290 Blantyre Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Eagle] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, who is attending Zimbabwe's 10th anniversary celebrations, this morning held discussions with the deputy leader of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela. The life president said after the audience that he had assured Mr. Mandela that Malawi is willing to assist in any way she can in resolving the political problems in South Africa.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr. Mandela said their discussions with the life president centered on the political problems in South Africa. He also said that during

the talks the life president extended an invitation for Mr. Mandela to visit Malawi during the country's independence anniversary celebrations.

MBC [Malawi Broadcasting Corporation] reports from Harare that later the life president went to the national sports stadium where he attended the main celebrations marking Zimbabwe's 10th anniversary of independence.

#### **Mozambique's Chissano Attends**

*MB1804201590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Today in Harare President Joaquim Alberto Chissano attended Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary celebrations.

In addition to the Mozambican head of state, the presidents of Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia also attended the ceremony.

**Burkina Faso****Popular Front Meets, Transport Minister Appointed**

AB1804225390 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 2200 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Press release from the Popular Front Coordinating Committee in Ouagadougou; 18 April 1990]

[Text] On 18 April 1990 at 1800, an extraordinary session of the Popular Front Coordinating Committee was held in Ouagadougou under the chairmanship of Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front. The following items were on the agenda: First, a letter from the Organization for People's Democracy-Labor Movement, ODP-MT, sent to the Front chairman; second, a draft decree on the composition and responsibilities of the Constitutional Commission; and third, miscellaneous items.

Regarding the first item on the agenda, the comrade chairman of the Popular Front, briefed the coordinating committee on the contents of a letter from the ODP-MT to the Front executive chairman concerning the change in its representation within the Front coordinating committee. These changes concern the replacement of Comrade Oumarou Clement Ouedraogo by Comrade Roch Kabore, who has been proposed by the chairman of the Popular Front, within the Front executive committee as secretary for political affairs. The members of the coordinating committee approved by unanimous show of hands this proposal, as well as proposal relating to the dismissal of the former from the Front Coordinating Committee.

Concerning the second item, a draft decree on the composition and responsibilities of the Constitutional Commission was submitted to the Front coordinating committee for amendment and approval. The Front coordinating committee selected the major town of Yatenga Province as the site of a ceremonial parade under arms to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the August Revolution.

Before closing the session, the Front Coordinating Committee made the following appointments: Comrade Jacques Ouedraogo, formerly permanent secretary of the Ministry of Transports and Communications has been appointed minister of transports and communications; Comrade Diallo Salif, formerly permanent undersecretary at the Presidency of the Republic, has been appointed secretary of state at the Presidency of the Republic.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

**Ivory Coast****President Proposes Adjustment Measures Suspension**

AB1904111090 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 19 Apr 90 p 7

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-Africa Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] following a meeting convened by President Houphouet-Boigny in Abidjan on 18 April to discuss new measures taken to deal with the economic crisis]

[Text] Convened by the chairman of the party, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, and under his chairmanship, the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA met yesterday, Wednesday, 18 April 1990, from 1100 to 1300 at the Presidential Palace. This meeting was also attended by members of the government.

It was devoted, exclusively, to the examination of the adjustment measures recently envisaged by the government in order to cope with the serious economic crisis facing the country.

Of course, during the presentation of these measures of redress, which are unavoidable for the survival of Ivory Coast, the president of the Republic stated that they would be strictly implemented. But as a kind-hearted man of dialogue, always concerned with the welfare of his compatriots for whom he has been fighting for 40 years, President Houphouet-Boigny has never broken the dialogue with representatives of the socioprofessional bodies in seeking the best possible solutions in the interest of all.

That is why, disregarding sarcasms from all horizons and to fantastic calumnies of all sorts, that are spread in our streets and by the foreign media, President Houphouet-Boigny, for whom nothing is above the supreme interest of the Ivorian people—not even his personal pride—has made the following proposals to the Political Bureau:

- 1) Suspension of the adjustment measures and the cushioning measures.
- 2) Continuation of dialogue and consultations with socioprofessional bodies and trade unions.
- 3) The creation of an interministerial committee charged with revising all these measures before their implementation for economic revival. Mr. Alassane Ouattara, governor of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) has been appointed chairman of this committee.

Stressing that President Houphouet-Boigny has once again displayed his far-sightedness and his high sense of national interest, which is identical to his love for his people, members of the Political Bureau hailed these measures of high political scope which, far from being an embarrassment to the government, as some people might think, bring to light, on the contrary, his high sense of responsibility.

The Political Bureau expressed its gratitude to the chairman of the party and reaffirmed its total support for his government's actions during these hard times that call for national solidarity and cohesion.

The Political Bureau expressed its encouragement and support for members of the interministerial committee, and especially to its chairman, Governor Alassane Ouattara, to bring the task entrusted to it to a successful end, and in the best conditions.

Taking advantage of the occasion, the Political Bureau recalled the priority that President Houphouet-Boigny has always given to the training of our youth, and discussed at length, the situation created by the decision that the government was forced to make following the recent intolerable agitation in schools.

The Political Bureau strongly condemned the acts of vandalism perpetrated by our youth and those who pushed them into such action.

The Political Bureau appealed to the conscience of all Ivoirians to put our youth back on the right track, the one that Ivory Coast has always followed: the path of peace and fraternity, in discipline, work, and freedom.

The Political Bureau hailed the efficient action of the parents association and called on it to continue discussions with teachers so that these teachers may undertake to accomplish, in peace and with devotion, the mission that the country has entrusted them with—that of teaching and educating our youth.

The Political Bureau appealed to the great kindness of the father of the nation to focus his attention on the resumption of the training of our youth if the youth and those who train them undertake to respect the conditions of security indispensable for the smooth running of our educational institutions.

The Political Bureau therefore made a fraternal appeal to the conscience of all our compatriots to combine their efforts in ensuring that Ivory Coast regains, as soon as possible, its image of a country of peace, brotherhood, and progress.

#### AFP Views Postponement of Salary Cuts

AB1804185290 Paris AFP in French 1326 GMT  
18 Apr 90

[Christian Spillman article: "The Leadership Recedes to Avoid Being Carried Away"]

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 18 Apr (AFP)—The Ivorian leaders, buffeted for over one month by social protests, finally chose not to touch salaries for fear of being carried away by the storm that was threatening, according to observers in Abidjan.

Their plans to reduce salaries with the approval of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, however, are

causing a serious crisis of trust in the country, and criticism has increased in intensity. [passage omitted]

Since 1987, Ivory Coast has faced serious financial difficulties caused by the fall in the prices of coffee and cocoa, its two main exports. Management of public funds has been sharply criticized.

In 1989, President Houphouet-Boigny asked for fresh aid from international donors to finance a new Structural Adjustment Program (PAS), the fourth one, aimed at achieving economic recovery and enabling Ivory Coast to honor its international commitments. The Ivorian debt is estimated at \$14.5 billion.

The Ivorian leaders have estimated their needs at 1.25 trillion CFA [African Financial Community] francs (1 CFA franc: 0.02 French francs) and have placed a priority on the servicing of the internal debt, estimated at 500 billion CFA francs. Abidjan's partners have agreed to provide 300 billion CFA francs, provided the Ivorian Government promises to raise 136 billion CFA francs.

Apparently in a hurry, Ivorian leaders hastily and without consultations, established a program of economies based on an 8-to-40-percent reduction in monthly salaries and wages of more than 100,000 CFA francs (2,000 French francs). These measures were expected to raise 44 billion CFA francs for the Ivorian State, explained Charles Konan Banny, managing director of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) in Ivory Coast.

The plan, which was presented on 26 February and confirmed on 31 March by the minister of finance and economy, Moise Koumoue Koffi, was endorsed by President Houphouet-Boigny, who personally intervened to exhort his compatriots to make "sacrifices."

To the apparent surprise of the authorities, the plan immediately gave rise to public protests within the trade unions, which were strongly opposed to any salary reductions. Ivorians took to the streets on 12 March and, for the first time in the country's history, a large number of demonstrators publicly booed President Houphouet-Boigny, calling him a "thief." [passage omitted]

"Salary reductions are not the end. They must be coupled with more rigor in the administration and state's expenses and better collection of taxes and customs duties," according to the president's close associates. Informed sources in Abidjan said several in-depth discussions on economic recovery in Ivory Coast may be held in the coming weeks.

Donors, meanwhile, continue to support Ivory Coast's recovery. "Negotiations are continuing with the Ivorian Government," French Cooperation Minister Jacques Pelletier has affirmed. They have declined, however, to specify the amount of assistance they intend to give the Ivorian leaders to give them time to come up with a better defined program.



President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, however, gave an indication when he warned in March that "in four or five months," the state could no longer pay the 113,000 Ivorian civil servants and honor its international commitments.

## Liberia

### Minister Says Government Controls Territory

AB1804223090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
2000 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] The Government of Liberia has maintained that it is in control despite the Nimba insurgency. During the regular press briefing today, the information minister, Emmanuel Bowier, ascertained [this] when bombarded by questions from the journalists.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] It is time for (?answering questions from) journalists. Mr. Minister, there seems to be some sort of inconsistency in keeping [words indistinct] are still controlling certain parts of Nimba County. You said the deputy minister... [changes thought] You said the other day that the government controls every inch of the Liberian territory. [words indistinct] the Liberian ambassador to Ivory Coast said that the [words indistinct] together into Liberia by rebels from Burkina Faso and Libya. I would like to know from you, Mr. Minister, who really controls the border at this point? Is it the government or the rebel forces?

[Bowier] Do you know that we have a bureau of immigration and naturalization that patrols our borders? We have security forces in the [words indistinct]. In fact, we know we are in charge. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified journalist] The government continues to tell us that [words indistinct] that soldiers are in control [passage indistinct]

[Bowier] The Government of Liberia is in control of the territorial confines of the state of Liberia. If there are rebels, if there are pockets of rebels anywhere, it does not mean that the government is not in control. The government is still in control and continues to be in control.

[Unidentified reporter] I have been told that there are pockets of rebels everywhere.

[Bowier] But still the government is now in control. That is why I am saying: if... [changes thought] (?I am taking for example), if there are pockets of rebels anywhere, it does not mean that the government is not in control. [end recording]

Another issue of concern to journalists was if the government was considering any form of negotiation with the rebels so as to contain the present insurgency.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] I am [name indistinct] [passage indistinct].

[Bowier] You have grossly misquoted the Government of Liberia. The Government of Liberia has never said that there was no need for negotiation. The Government of Liberia has never said that. [passage indistinct including questions by journalists]

[Bowier] I always tell you that as [words indistinct] you have been clear thinkers. [Words indistinct] Grand Gedeh committee [words indistinct] any call for dialogue with Charles Taylor, because Charles Taylor is a [words indistinct]. The NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] also said so. What does it mean if the Government of Liberia says it will not negotiate? The Government of Liberia said it would not negotiate with [words indistinct]

[Unidentified journalist] [passage indistinct]

[Bowier] The Government of Liberia had said and should be construed as say that it would not negotiate with any individual or organization that breaks the rule of this country by invading the [words indistinct] of this country by force of arms. [passage indistinct including questions] [end recording]

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

20 APRIL 70

